/354 cont./

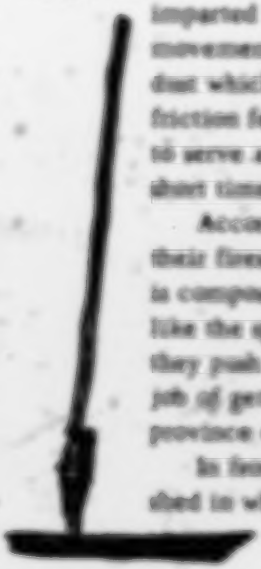
372 small stick was too short to be handled with ease. he fastened it securely to another stick by means of vegetable fibers (embira) (Fig. 78). This done, he sat down on the ground, pressing the soles of his feet on the small cupped stick, and imparted with the palms of the hands a rotating movement to the other stick. The glowing sawdust which was detached by the effect of the friction fell on dried dung placed near the gadget to serve as tinder, which, at the end of a rather short time, began to catch fire.

354

According to the season, the Chiriguano light their fires inside the hut or outside. The hearth is composed of long branches which they lay out like the spokes of a wheel. As the ends burn, they push them closer to the central fire. The job of getting the dead wood falls within the province of the men (Fig. 76).

[462] [513]

343 In front of the huts they often erect a little shed in which the women do the cooking. The



[372] ← Fig. 75. Ancient apparatus for making fire, reconstructed by a modern Chiriguano. Prov.: Caraguatá. (1/6 nat. size.)

roof of this shelter serves as a shelf for putting provisions and utensils on.

Preparation of Food

262 The modern Chiriguano do not seem to observe any food prohibitions, at least in daily life, for the custom of fasting, for women at the time of puberty and for men upon the birth of a [789] [815] child, is not yet lost. In olden days certain animals /355/ were taboo (1). The men of a few villages thus reserved for themselves

[775] 1. In order not to kill one of their dead relatives transformed into a fox, the Chiriguano